

# National Republican.

The Republican Platform.  
The following platform, reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was unanimously adopted by the National Republican Convention at session at Chicago on the 21st inst.

The National Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Chicago on the 20th day of May, do hereby make the following declaration of principles:

We re-instate the country on the secured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as avowed by the adoption, in a majority of the States, bills in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions, and to prevent the people from being torn from their homes and families by the results of the war.

It is our earnest desire that the Union, the secured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as avowed by the adoption, in a majority of the States, bills in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions, and to prevent the people from being torn from their homes and families by the results of the war.

Third.—We condemn all forms of reprisals, as a national crime, and the public administration in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth.—It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national debt will permit.

Fifth.—The national debt, contracted in the service of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth.—That the best policy to diminish our burdens of debt is to improve our credit so that capital will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and especially to pay as long as repayment, partial or total, comes in, is threatened.

Seventh.—The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been to shamefully cover and fostered by Andrew Johnson callously ferried and fomented.

Eighth.—We profoundly deplore the untimely death of Andrew Johnson, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support, has usurped legislative and judicial functions, has refused to execute the law, has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the law, has employed his executive power to protect the enemies of the people, liberty and life of the citizen has abused his commanding power; has denounced the national legislature as unconstitutional, has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every means in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the states lately in rebellion. Independence, the worth of the organization on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest.

Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no republican party slavery would to-day cast its hateful shadow over the Republic. If there had been no Republican party, a free press and free speech would be unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Without a republican party, the civil rights bill, the guarantees of equality under the law to the humble and the defenseless, as well as to the strong, would not be to-day upon a national statute-book.

With such inspirations from the past, and following the example of the founders of the Republic, who called the victorious General of the Revolution to provide for the land his troops had won from the rebels, we have no doubt that our laborers will be crowned with success. And it will be a success that will bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity, and progress, South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings under Providence of national concord and peace.

Very truly yours,

SCOTTISH CORPUS.

Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee held a full business meeting in the city of New York, on Thursday, May 1, and organized as follows:

William Grinn, Chairman, Boston, Mass.; William P. Chandler, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Central Executive Committee, headquarters, New York City—William Gillett, Boston, Mass., T. W. Park, North Burlington, Vt., William H. Kemble, No. 225 Green Street, Philadelphia; Horace Greeley, New York, N. Y.; George W. Norris, Omaha, Neb.; H. F. Price, Little Rock, Ark., and others.

Western Executive Committee, headquarters, San Francisco—Geo. G. Gorham, San Francisco, Cal., now in Washington; Charles E. Delano, Virginia City, Nevada.

The following is a list of the names of the various additional resolutions were unan-

ounced as part of the platform:

First.—That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which our friends in the South are in the rebellion, but how frankly and honestly we associate with them in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern State governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the estimation of the loyal people, and we heartily rejoice in their disqualification and restoration to the state of the Union in the same measure as the spirit of loyalty will direct; and as may be consistent with the safety of the legal process.

Second.—Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and the increase of power of this nation, "the asylum of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged, and not prohibited.

Third.—This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

On motion of General Carl Schurz, the following additional resolutions were unan-

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Second.—That we recognize the great principle laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, and the true foundation of democratic government, and we hold with the same patriotic effort toward making them principles a living reality on every inch of the American soil.

GRANT AND COLFAX.—THEIR LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.—THE PLATFORM ENDORSED.

The following are the letters of General Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, accepting the nomination for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States by the Republicans National Convention:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1868.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Committee.—In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention, of the 21st of May last, I assure you that some statement of my views on the more important questions of the Convention were

marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I endorse their resolutions.

If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the affairs of the country, with economy and with the view of maintaining peace, quiet and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or, at least, eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New policies, not foreseen, are constantly arising, and the changes on which ones are constantly changing, and especially administrative ones should always be left to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall.

Peace and universal prosperity, its sequence, with economy of administration, will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the national debt. Let me have peace. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, May 29.

Hon. J. R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Committee.—Dear Sir.

The platform adopted by the patriotic convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, are entirely in accordance with the national policy, that my thanks are due to the delegates for much that is clear and simple, and for implicitly accepting.

When a great rebellion which imperiled the national existence was at last overthrown, the duty of all others devolving on those entrusted with the conduct of legislation evidently was to require that the revolted States should be readmitted to participation in the Government against which they had warred only on such a basis as to increase and fortify not to weaken or endanger the strength of the nation.

Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such a basis, that their organization as States could ever again be used, at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority, or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole star of those who have faithfully insisted on the Congressional policy your convention so cordially endorsed. Backed by his entire opposition, and by parades of reformers to Congress, justices and public safety, at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the map of the States, and will be triumphant history, and will be our triumphant vindication, to-day, to-morrow, for ever, does that say, a republic is that, it is the shield of its protection over the humblest and the weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful.

I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform, as in that of the able and patriotic leaders in the almost general failure of Congress, as avowed by the adoption, in a majority of the States, bills in rebellion, of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the government to sustain these institutions, and to prevent the people from being torn from their homes and families by the results of the war.

Finally—We condemn all forms of reprisals, as a national crime, and the public administration in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

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